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LETTER DATED 20 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 4 of the Security Council resolution 678 (1990) concerning the military operations and in implementation of the second paragraph of the aforementioned resolution, I have the pleasure to transmit to you, on behalf of my Government, an additional report on the military operations for the liberation of the State of Kuwait during the period from 3 February to 9 February 1991.

I would be grateful if you would kindly have this report circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir S. SHIHABI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Report on military operations to liberate Kuwait
(3-9 February 1991)

The overall objective of the Royal Saudi Forces has always been to implement the Security Council resolutions concerning the liberation of fraternal Kuwait. Military objectives during the third week of operations were to destroy the Iraqi command structure and neutralize their air defence system, military machine and capability, while avoiding civilian targets and also sparing known air defence artillery positions in civilian populated areas. Such sites are left untouched, even if this means difficulties for Saudi pilots. Operations took place as follows:

1. Military operations

Air

The Royal Saudi Air Force carried out 1,290 sorties against targets inside Iraqi and Kuwaiti territory.

Sea

Saudi Arabian forces took part in naval operations, the total number of naval sorties involving its vessels amounting to 90. They also exploded a number of mines, and naval aircraft carried out 180 sorties on patrol, reconnaissance and combat missions.

Land

The Saudi Arabian ground forces are carrying out armed reconnaissance operations inside Kuwait and engaging in skirmishes with Iraqi forward elements, involving the use of artillery and rocket-launchers.

2. Casualties

The Iraqi aggressors fired one Scud missile at the city of Riyadh on the morning of Friday, 24 Rajab A.H. 1411 (8 February A.D. 1991), as a result of which one person was injured.

3. Refugees and prisoners of war

The total number of Iraqi refugees fleeing as a result of their dissatisfaction with the war of aggression launched by the Iraqi régime has risen to 17 officers and 291 others. Prisoners of war number 52 officers and 655 others, all of whom are receiving full care and attention and being treated in accordance with the precepts of Islamic law and the third Geneva Convention of 1949. This treatment has been commended by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

team. It is also a major item of concern for the commander of the joint forces and the operational theatre, His Royal Highness General Prince Khalid Bin Sultan Bin Abdul-Aziz, who has set up a committee to meet weekly under his chairmanship, with the participation of the regional representative of ICRC in the Arabian peninsula, to provide assurance that they are receiving proper care and attention.

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LETTER DATED 21 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 4 of the Security Council resolution 678 (1990) concerning the military operations and in implementation of the second paragraph of the aforementioned resolution, I have the pleasure to transmit to you, on behalf of my Government, an additional report on the military operations for the liberation of the State of Kuwait during the period from 10 February to 18 February 1991.

I would be grateful if you would kindly have this report circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir S. SHIHABI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Report on military operations to liberate Kuwait
(10-18 February 1991)

The objective of the Royal Saudi Forces has always been to implement the Security Council resolutions concerning the liberation of fraternal Kuwait. Military objectives during the fourth week of operations were to weaken the Iraqi military machine (air defence systems, airfields, ammunition depots, aircraft and other items used for military purposes). It was once again emphasized to Saudi pilots that they should avoid civilian targets and populated areas in order not to inflict harm on civilians or civilian installations.

1. Military operations

Air

The Royal Saudi Air Force carried out 1,209 sorties against targets inside Iraqi and Kuwaiti territory.

Sea

Saudi Arabian forces took part in naval operations, the total number of naval aircraft sorties from their vessels amounting to 61. They also exploded 11 mines.

Land

The Saudi Arabian ground forces carried out reconnaissance operations involving arms fire inside the Kuwaiti theatre. There were clashes with forward enemy units involving direct fire by artillery, rocket-launchers and other arms, while mopping-up operations continued in the town of Khafji.

The past week saw a major increase in clashes along the Saudi/Kuwaiti border and inside Kuwait itself, for the purpose of inflicting as much damage as possible on the Iraqi ground forces stationed in the territory, besides the continuation of aerial bombardment operations inside Iraq and Kuwait.

2. Casualties

The Iraqi aggressors fired four Scud missiles as follows: one missile at Riyadh on Monday, 27 Rajab A.H. 1411 (11 February A.D. 1991), one missile at Jubail on Thursday, 30 Rajab A.H. 1411 (14 February A.D. 1991), and two missiles at Hafr al-Batin on Friday, 1 Sha'ban A.H. 1411 (15 February A.D. 1991), as a result of which four people suffered various injuries. Casualties resulting from air operations amounted to 10 killed and 13 wounded in the mopping-up operation in Khafji.

3. Material damage

Three F-15 and F-5 aircraft were lost and one workshop annex building was destroyed in Hafr al-Batin.

4. Refugees and prisoners of war

The total number of Iraqi refugees fleeing as a result of their dissatisfaction with the war of aggression launched by the Iraqi regime has risen to 26 officers and 394 others. Prisoners of war number 61 officers and 782 others, all of whom are receiving full care and attention and being treated in accordance with the precepts of Islamic law and the third Geneva Convention of 1949. This treatment has been commended by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) team. It is also a major item of concern for the commander of the joint forces and the operational theatre, His Royal Highness General Prince Khalid Bin Sultan Bin Abdul-Aziz, who is monitoring their conditions weekly together with the regional representative of ICRC in the Arabian peninsula, to provide assurance that they are receiving proper care and attention.

5. The latest Iraqi initiative

In the course of the last week, Iraq announced an initiative comprising the implementation of Security Council resolution 660 (1990) and including - according to its claim - the subject of withdrawal. However, the Iraqis hedged the initiative with conditions, including compensation for their war losses and the solution of Middle East problems, particularly the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Syrian presence in Lebanon, etc. Since the statement by the Iraqi Revolution Command Council included conditions which were incompatible with the sense and content of Arab, Islamic and international resolutions, in addition to new conditions which did not demonstrate any serious and sincere desire on the part of Iraq to implement the resolutions adopted in that connection, the Government of Saudi Arabia has already stated its categorical rejection of each and every detail of the statement issued by the Iraqi Revolution Command Council.

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LETTER DATED 23 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, Leader of the glorious Revolution of 1 September, addressed to Your Excellency.

I take this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 23 February 1991 from the Leader of the Revolution of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council

Iraq has expressed its readiness to implement Security Council resolution 660 (1990). This means that Iraq has undertaken to comply with the decision of the international community, as represented by the United Nations.

In order to maintain the credibility of the Organization and ensure respect for its Charter, we are calling for the holding of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to make arrangements for the withdrawal. This matter should not be left to certain parties whose conduct might transcend the resolutions of the Security Council, thereby entailing disastrous consequences for peace and security in the region and the world as a whole.

Accordingly, we trust that this request will receive your support and attention and that you will immediately convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council before it is too late.

Colonel Muammar Qaddafi